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AN
ABRIDGMENT
OF
L. MURRAY'S
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

WITH AN
APPENDIX,
Containing an
EXEMPLIFICATION
OF THE
PARTS OF SPEECH,
AND EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

Designed for the Use of the
YOUNGER CLASS OF LEARNERS.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

London:

Printed for DARTON and HARVEY, Gracechurch-
street; C. LAW, Ave-Maria-lane; and
T. N. LONGMAN, Paternoster-row.

1798.



INTRODUCTION

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is a document of great importance to the people of this country. It is the foundation upon which our government is built, and it is the source of all our rights and liberties. The Constitution is a living document, and it has been amended many times since it was first written. The amendments have been made to keep the Constitution relevant to the needs of the people and to the times. The Constitution is a document that has shaped the course of our history, and it will continue to shape the future of our country.

His chief aim in writing this book is to provide a clear and concise explanation of the Constitution and its amendments. He hopes that this book will be of use to all who are interested in the history and government of the United States. The book is written in a simple and straightforward manner, and it is intended for a general audience. It is not a technical treatise, but rather a guide to the Constitution and its meaning. The book is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the original Constitution, and the second part deals with the amendments. Each part is divided into chapters, and each chapter contains a detailed explanation of the relevant provisions of the Constitution. The book is a valuable resource for anyone who wants to learn more about the Constitution and its role in our government.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Compiler of “English Grammar, adapted to the different Classes of Learners,” having been frequently solicited to publish an Abridgment of that work, for the use of children commencing their grammatical studies, he hopes that the epitome which he now offers to the public, will be found useful and satisfactory.

HIS chief view in presenting the book in this form, is to preserve the larger work from being torn and defaced by the younger scholars, in their first study of the general outline which it prescribes; and, consequently, to render their application to each part both new and inviting. If a small volume is better adapted to the taste of children than a large one; and

more readily engages their attention, from the apparent shortness of the road they have to travel, the Abridgment will thence derive additional recommendations. To give these arguments the greatest weight, the book is neatly bound, and printed in a fair letter, and on good paper.

A slight inspection of the manner in which the work is executed, will shew that it is not, in any case, intended to supply the place, or supersede the use, of the original Grammar. If, however, the teachers of such children as can devote but a small part of their time to this study, should think proper to make use of it, they will not, it is imagined, find it more defective than abridgments are in general. It exhibits a general scheme of the subjects of Grammar; and contains definitions and rules, which the Compiler endeavoured to render as exact, concise,

and intelligible, as the nature of the subject would admit.

THE tutors who may adopt this Abridgment merely as an introduction to the larger Grammar, will perceive in it a material advantage, which other short works do not possess; namely, that the progress of their pupils will be accelerated, and the pleasure of study increased, when they find themselves advanced to a grammar, which exactly pursues the plan of the book they have studied; and which does not perplex them with new definitions, and discordant views of their subject. The scholars also, who, in other seminaries, may be confined to this epitome, will be more readily invited afterwards to pursue the study of Grammar, when they perceive, from the intimate connexion of the books, the facility with which they may improve themselves in the art.

THE Compiler thinks it would be improper to increase the size and expence of this Abridgment, by annexing to it any Exercifes in Orthography and Punctuation; ſince he has already publiſhed a diſtinct volume of Engliſh Exercifes, which will be found proportionably applicable, both to this work, and to the original Grammar. As, however, the buſineſs of paſſing, and ſome Exercifes in Syntax, are neceſſary to the young Grammarian, examples for theſe purpoſes could not properly be omitted; and therefore an Exemplification of the Parts of Speech, and a few inſtances of False Syntax, under each of the rules, are ſubjoined in the form of an Appendix.

IT may juſtly be doubted whether there is any ground for objection to the following compilation, on account of the additional coſt it will occaſion. The preſervation of the larger Grammar, by

using the Abridgment, may, in most instances, make amends for the charge of the latter. But were this not the case, it is hoped the period has passed away, in which the important business of education was, too often, regulated or influenced by a parsimonious economy.

THE Compiler presumes that no objection can properly be made to the phraseology, from an idea that, in books of this kind, the language should be brought down to the level of what is familiar to children. It is indeed indispensable, that our words and phrases should, without requiring much attention and explanation, be intelligible to young persons; but it will scarcely be controverted, that it is better to lead them forward, and improve their language, by proper examples, than to exhibit such as will confirm them in a feeble and puerile mode of expression. Children have language, as well as other

things, to learn and cultivate; and if good models are set before them, instruction and diligence will soon make them understood, and habit will render them familiar and pleasing. Perhaps there is no method, by which this advantage may, in general, be more readily and effectually produced, than by accustoming children to commit to memory, sentences in which the words are properly chosen, and the construction and arrangement correct. This was one object which the Compiler had in view, when he composed the Grammar of which this is an epitome; and he hopes that he has not altogether failed in his endeavours to attain it.—But on this point, or on any other part of the work, it belongs not to him to determine: the whole must be referred to the decision of the impartial and judicious reader.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

An articulate sound, is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part, of a word.

The letters of the English language, called the English Alphabet, are twenty-six in number,

The following is a list of the Roman and Italick Characters.

Roman.		Italick.		Name.
Cap.	Small.	Cap.	Small.	
A	a	<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ai</i>
B	b	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>bee</i>
C	c	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>see</i>
D	d	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dee</i>
E	e	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ee</i>
F	f	<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>ef</i>
G	g	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>jee</i>
H	h	<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>aitch</i>
I	i	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i or eye</i>
J	j	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>jay</i>
K	k	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>kay</i>
L	l	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>el</i>
M	m	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>em</i>
N	n	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>en</i>
O	o	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>
P	p	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>pee</i>
Q	q	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>cue</i>
R	r	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>ar</i>
S	s	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>efs</i>
T	t	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>tee</i>
U	u	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u or you</i>
V	v	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>vee</i>
W	w	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>double u</i>
X	x	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>eks</i>
Y	y	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>wy</i>
Z	z	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>zed or izzard.</i>

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice, and by opening the mouth in a particular manner.

A consonant cannot be perfectly sounded by itself; but, joined with a vowel, forms an articulate sound, by a particular motion or contact of the parts of the mouth.

The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation they are called vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded *at all* without a vowel, and they all begin their sound with a consonant; as, *b, d, g, k, p, q, t*, and *c* hard, which are expressed *be, de, te, &c.*

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves, and all begin with a vowel; as, *f, l, m, n, r, s, &c.* which are sounded *ef, el, em, &c.*

Four of the semi-vowels, namely *l, m, n, r,* are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*, from their readily uniting with other consonants, and flowing as it were into their sounds.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *ea* in beat, *ou* in found.

A triphthong, the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner; as, *eau* in beau, *ieu* in view.

A proper diphthong is that in which both the vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in voice, *ou* in ounce.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded; as, *ea* in eagle, *oa* in boat.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or part of a word; as, man, man-ful.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words into their syllables; or of expressing a word by its proper letters.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable; and a word of four or more syllables, a polysyllable.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

Primitive words are those which cannot be reduced to any simpler words in the language; as, man, good, content.

Derivative words are those which may be reduced to other words in *English* of greater simplicity; as, manful, goodness, contentment.

ETYMOLOGY.

THE second part of Grammar is Etymology, which treats of the different sorts of words, their derivation, and the various

modifications by which the sense of a primitive word is diversified.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, PARTS OF SPEECH; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN, the PRONOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

2. A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *man*, *virtue*, *London*.

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself; as, *a book*, *the sun*, *an apple*; *temperance*, *industry*, *chastity*.

3. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, The man is happy; *he* is benevolent; *he* is useful.

4. An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, An *industrious* man, a *virtuous* woman.

An adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing*; as, a *good* thing, a *bad* thing: or of any particular substantive; as, a *sweet* apple, a *pleasant* prospect.

5. A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER: as, “I *am*, I *rule*, I *am ruled*.”

A verb may be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or the word *to*, before it; as, I *walk*, he *plays*, they *write*; or, to *walk*, to *play*, to *write*.

6. An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; as, he reads *well*; a *truly* good man; he writes *very correctly*.

An adverb may be generally known, by its answering to the question, How? How much? When? or Where? as, in the phrase “He reads *correctly*,” the answer to the question, How does he read? is, *correctly*.

7. Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them; as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "she is *above* disguise;" "they are supported *by* industry."

A preposition may be known by its admitting after it a personal pronoun, in the objective case; as *with*, *for*, *to*, &c. will allow the objective case after them; with *him*, *for her*, *to them*, &c.

8 A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect or join together sentences; so as, out of two, to make one sentence. It sometimes connects only words; as, "Thou *and* he are happy, *because* you are good."

9. Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, "O virtue! how amiable art thou!"

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far

their signification extends ; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the* : *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h* : as *an* acorn, *an* hour. But if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used ; as, a hand, a heart, a highway.

A or *an* is styled the indefinite article : it is used in a vague sense to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate ; as, “ Give me *a* book ;” that is, any book.

The is called the definite article, because it ascertains what particular thing is meant ; as, “ Give me *the* book ;” meaning some book referred to.

A substantive, without any article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense ; as, “ A candid temper is proper for man ;” that is, for all mankind.

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion ; as, *man*, *virtue*, *London*, &c.

Substantives are either proper or common.

Proper names or substantives, are the names appropriated to individuals; as, George, London, Thames.

Common names or substantives, stand for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts containing many individuals under them; as, animal, man, tree, &c.

To substantives belong gender, number, and case; and they are all of the third person, when spoken *of*, and of the second, when spoken *to*: as, “ Blessings attend us on every side ?” “ Be grateful, ye children of men !”

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of sex. There are three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, a man, a horse, &c.

The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind; as, a woman, a princess, &c.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females; as, a field, a house, &c.

Some substantives naturally neuter are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender; as, when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

NUMBER.

Number is the consideration of an object, as one or more,

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number expresses but one object; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural, form; as, wheat, pitch, gold, cloth, pride, &c. and bellows, scissars, lungs, riches, &c.

Some words are the same in both numbers; as, deer, sheep, pair, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts. But when the substantive singular ends in *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *ss*, we add *es* in the plural; as, box, boxes; church, churches; lash, lashes; kiss, kisses.

Nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, are generally rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves*; as, loaf, loaves; wife, wives. Those which end in *ff* have the regular plural; as, ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural; as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies: But the *y* is not changed, when there is another vowel in the syllable; as, key, keys; delay, delays.

CASE.

The cases of substantives signify their different terminations, which serve to express the relations of one thing to another.

In English, substantives have but two cases, the Nominative, and Possessive or Genitive.

The nominative case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb; as, "The boy plays;" "The girls learn."

The possessive or genitive case expresses the relation of property or possession; and has an apostrophe, with the letter *s* coming after it; as, "The scholar's duty;" "My father's house:" that is, "The duty of the scholar;" "The house of my father."

When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained; as, "On eagles' wings;" "The drapers' company."

Sometimes also, when the singular terminates in *s*, the apostrophick *s* is not added; as, "For goodness' sake;" "For righteousness' sake."

English substantives may be declined in the following manner:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	A mother's.	Mothers'.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	The man.	The men.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	The man's	The Men's.

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, "The man is happy," "*he* is benevolent," "*he* is useful."

There are four kinds of pronouns, viz. the Personal, the Possessive, the Relative, and the Adjective Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Personal Pronouns; viz. *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*; with their plurals, *we*, *ye* or *you*, *they*.

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

I, is the first person

Thou, is the second person

He, *she*, or *it*, is the third person

} Singular.

<i>We</i> , is the first person	}	Plural.
<i>Ye</i> or <i>you</i> , is the second person		
<i>They</i> , is the third person		

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural ; as, *I*, *thou*, *he* ; *we*, *ye*, *they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, *he*, *she*, *it*. *He* is masculine ; *she* is feminine ; *it* is neuter.

Personal pronouns have three cases ; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The objective case follows the verb active, or the preposition, expressing the object of an action, or of a relation.

The personal pronouns are thus declined.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>I.</i>	<i>We.</i>
<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Mine.</i>	<i>Ours.</i>
<i>Object.</i>	<i>Me.</i>	<i>Us.</i>

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Ye or you.</i>
<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Thine.</i>	<i>Yours.</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Thee.</i>	<i>You.</i>

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	He.	They.
<i>Possess.</i>	His.	Theirs.
<i>Obj.</i>	Him.	Them.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	She.	They.
<i>Possess.</i>	Hers.	Theirs.
<i>Obj.</i>	Her.	Them.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	It.	They.
<i>Possess.</i>	Its.	Theirs.
<i>Obj.</i>	It.	Them.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The Possessive Pronouns are such as principally relate to possession or property.

There are seven of them; viz. *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their.*

Mine and *thine*, instead of *my* and *thy*, were formerly used before a substantive or adjective beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*: as, “Blot out all *mine* iniquities.”

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are such as relate to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the antecedent: they are *who*, *which*, and *that*; as, “The man is happy *who* lives virtuously.”

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to *that which*; as, “This is *what* I wanted;” that is to say, “*the thing which* I wanted.”

Who is applied to persons, *which* to animals and inanimate things; as, “He is a *friend*, *who* is faithful in adversity;” “The bird, *which* sung so sweetly, is *flown*;” “This is the *tree*, *which* produces no fruit.”

That, as a relative, is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to both persons and things; as, “*He that* acts wisely deserves praise;” “Modesty is a *quality that* highly adorns a woman.”

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined :

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

Nominative.

Who.

Possessive.

Whose.

Objective.

Whom.

Who, which, what, are called *Interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions: as, “ *Who* is he?” “ *Which* is the book?” “ *What* art thou doing?”

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of the pronoun and the adjective. The following are of this class; *each, every, either; this, that*, and their plurals, *these, those; some, one, any, all*, and *such*.

The adjective pronouns may be subdivided into three sorts, namely, the *distributive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

1. The *distributive* are those which denote the persons or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly. They are *each, every, either*; as, “*Each* of his brothers is in a favourable situation;” “*Every* man must account for himself;” “I have not seen *either* of them.”

2. The *demonstrative*, are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate: *this* and *that, these* and *those* are of this class; as, “*This* is true charity; *that* is only its image.”

This refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant: as, *This* man is more intelligent than *that*. *This* indicates the latter, or last mentioned; *that*, the former, or first mentioned: as, “Wealth and poverty are both temptations; *that*, tends to excite pride, *this*, discontent.”

3. The *indefinite* are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind: *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

Other is declined in the following manner:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>other</i>	<i>others.</i>
Poss.	<i>other's</i>	<i>others'.</i>
Obj.	<i>other</i>	<i>others.</i>

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality ; as, “ An industrious man ; ” “ A virtuous woman ; ” “ A benevolent mind.”

In English the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, “ A careless boy ; careless girls.”

The only variation which it admits of, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison ; the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution ; as, good, wise, great.

The comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification ; as, wiser, greater, less wise.

The superlative degree increaseth or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, wisest, greatest, least wise.

The simple word, or positive, becomes comparative by adding *r* or *er*; and the superlative by adding *st* or *est*, to the end of it. And the adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect; as, wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

Monosyllables for the most part, are compared by *er* or *est*; and dissyllables by *more* and *most*; as, mild, milder, mildest; frugal, more frugal, most frugal.

Some words of very common use are irregularly formed: as, “good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; much or many, more, most;” and a few others.

VERBS.

A verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, “I am, I rule, I am ruled.”

Verbs are of three kinds; ACTIVE, PASSIVE, and NEUTER. They are also divided into REGULAR, IRREGULAR, and DEFECTIVE.

A Verb Active expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon; as, to love; “I love Penelope.”

A Verb Passive expresses a passion, or a suffering, or the receiving of an action, and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, to be loved, “Penelope is loved by me.”

A Verb Neuter expresses neither action nor passion, but being, or a state or condition of being; as, “I am, I sleep, I sit.”

Auxiliary or Helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated; they are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

To verbs belong NUMBER, PERSON, MOOD, and TENSE.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural; as, “I run, we run,” &c.

In each number there are three persons; as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>First Person.</i>	I love.	We love.
<i>Second Person.</i>	Thou lovest.	Ye love.
<i>Third Person.</i>	He loves.	They love.

MOODS.

Mood or Mode is a particular form of the verb, shewing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are five moods of verbs, the INDICATIVE, the IMPERATIVE, the POTENTIAL, the SUBJUNCTIVE, and the INFINITIVE.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "I see; they know:" or it asks a question; as, "Seest thou? Do they know?"

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting; as, "Depart thou; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, "It may rain; he may go or stay; I can ride; he would walk; they should learn."

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing

under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c.; and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb; as, “ I will respect him, *though* he chide me;” “ Were he good, he would be happy :” that is, “ *if* he were good.”

The Infinitive Mood expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person; as, “ to act, to speak, to be feared.”

The Participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating, not only the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective; as, “ I am desirous of *knowing* him;” “ She was greatly *admired*;” “ *Having finished* his work, he submitted it,” &c.

There are three participles, the Present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the compound Perfect; as, “ loving, loved, having loved.”

THE TENSES.

Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future; but to mark it more accurately, it is

made to consist of six variations, viz. the PRESENT, the IMPERFECT, the PERFECT, the PLUPERFECT, and the FIRST and SECOND FUTURES.

The Present Tense represents an action or event as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, “ I rule; I am ruled; I think; I fear.”

The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past; as, “ I loved her for her modesty and virtue;” “ They were travelling post when he met them.”

The Perfect Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time; as, “ I have finished my letter;” “ I have seen the person that was recommended to me.”

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence; as, “ I had finished my letter before he arrived.”

The first Future Tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect

to the precise time when; as, "The sun will rise to morrow;" "I shall see them again."

The second Future intimates that the action will be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I shall have dined at (or before) one o'clock;" "The two houses will have finished their business when (or before) the king comes to prorogue them."

The Conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a passive verb, the PASSIVE VOICE.

The auxiliary and active verb *To have*, is conjugated in the following manner.

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. <i>Perf.</i> I have. | 1. We have. |
| 2. <i>Perf.</i> Thou hast. | 2. Ye or you have. |
| 3. <i>Perf.</i> He, she, or it,
hath or has, | 3. They have. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I had.
2. Thou hadst,
3. He, &c. had.

PLURAL.

1. We had.
2. Ye *or* you had,
3. They had*.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have had.
2. Thou hast had.
3. He has had.

PLURAL.

1. We have had.
2. Ye *or* you have had.
3. They have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I had had.
2. Thou hadst had.
3. He had had.

PLURAL.

1. We had had.
2. Ye *or* you had had.
3. They had had.

* The verbs, though conjugated at large through all their tenses, that the learners may, by a full and regular display of them, more completely understand their nature and use, need not be wholly committed to memory, by young persons who are beginning the study of grammar. If the *simple* tenses, namely, the *present* and the *imperfect*, together with the *first future* tense, should, in the first instance, be committed to memory, and the rest carefully perused and explained, the business will not be tedious to the scholars, and their progress will be rendered more obvious and pleasing. The general view of the subject, thus acquired and impressed, may be afterwards extended with ease and advantage.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will have.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have.
3. He shall *or* will have.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will have.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have.
3. They shall *or* will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will have had.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have had.
3. He shall *or* will have had.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will have had.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have had.
3. They shall *or* will have had.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me have.
2. Have thou, *or* do thou have.
3. Let him have.

PLURAL.

1. Let us have.
2. Have ye, *or* do ye *or* you have.
3. Let them have.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can have.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have.
3. He may *or* can have.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can have.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have.
3. They may *or* can have

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should have.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst, have.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should have.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would, *or* should have.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should have.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should have.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can have had.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have had.
3. He may *or* can have had.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can have had.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have had.
3. They may *or* can have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would,
or should have
had.

2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst
have had.

3. He might, could, would,
or should have had.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could,
would, or should
have had.

2. Ye or you might,
could, would, or
should have had.

3. They might, could,
would, or should
have had.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have.

2. If thou have.

3. If he have.

PLURAL.

1. If we have.

2. If ye or you have.

3. If they have,

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I had.

2. If thou had.

3. If he had.

PLURAL.

1. If we had.

2. If ye or you had.

3. If they had.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have had.
2. If thou have had.
3. If he have had.

PLURAL.

1. If we have had.
2. If ye *or* you have had.
3. If they have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I had had.
2. If thou had had.
3. If he had had.

PLURAL.

1. If we had had.
2. If ye *or* you had had.
3. If they had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I shall *or* will have.
2. If thou shall *or* will have
3. If he shall *or* will have.

PLURAL.

1. If we shall *or* will have.
2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will have.
3. If they shall *or* will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I shall *or* will have had.
2. If thou shall *or* will have had.
3. If he shall *or* will have had.

PLURAL.

1. If we shall *or* will have had.
2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will have had.
3. If they shall *or* will have had.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT. To have. PERFECT. To have had

Participles.

PRESENT OR ACTIVE. Having.

PERFECT OR PASSIVE. Had.

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb *To be*, is conjugated as follows.

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I am.
2. Thou art.
3. He, she, or it, is.

PLURAL.

1. We are.
2. Ye or you are.
3. They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I was.
2. Thou wast.
3. He was.

PLURAL.

1. We were.
2. Ye or you were.
3. They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I have been. | 1. We have been. |
| 2. Thou hast been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have been. |
| 3. He hath <i>or</i> has been. | 3. They have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I had been. | 1. We had been. |
| 2. Thou hadst been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had been. |
| 3. He had been. | 3. They had been. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will be. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will be. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt
be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i>
will be. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will be. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will be. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have
been. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have
been. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt
have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i>
will have been. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will have
been. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will
have been. |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me be.
2. Be thou, *or* do thou
be.
3. Let him be.

PLURAL.

1. Let us be.
2. Be ye *or* you, *or* do
ye be.
3. Let them be.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can be.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst
be.
3. He may *or* can be.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can be.
2. Ye *or* you may *or*
can be.
3. They may *or* can be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would,
or should be.
2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, *or* shouldst be.
3. He might, could, would,
or should be.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could,
would, *or* should be.
2. Ye *or* you might, could,
would, *or* should be.
3. They might, could,
would, *or* should be.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have been. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have been. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have been. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have been. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. If I be. | 1. If we be. |
| 2. If thou be. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you be. |
| 3. If he be. | 3. If they be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I were.
2. If thou wert.
3. If he were.

PLURAL.

1. If we were.
2. If ye *or* you were.
3. If they were.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have been.
2. If thou have been.
3. If he have been.

PLURAL.

1. If we have been.
2. If ye *or* you have been.
3. If they have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I had been.
2. If thou had been.
3. If he had been.

PLURAL.

1. If we had been.
2. If ye *or* you had been.
3. If they had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I shall *or* will be.
2. If thou shall *or* will be.
3. If he shall *or* will be.

PLURAL.

1. If we shall *or* will be.
2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will be.
3. If they shall *or* will be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. If I shall <i>or</i> will have been. | 1. If we shall <i>or</i> will have been. |
| 2. If thou shall <i>or</i> will have been. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have been. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will have been. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will have been. |

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE. To be. PERFECT. To have been.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being. PERFECT. Been.

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

Verbs Active are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by

adding to the verb, *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PFRF. PARTICIP.
I love.	I loved.	Loved.
I favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner:

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I love.	1. We love.
2. Thou lovest.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you love.
3. He, she, <i>or</i> it, loveth <i>or</i> loves.	3. They love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedst.	2. Ye <i>or</i> you loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I have loved. | 1. We have loved. |
| 2. Thou hast loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have loved. |
| 3. He hath <i>or</i> has loved. | 3. They have loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I had loved. | 1. We had loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had loved. |
| 3. He had loved. | 3. They had loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will love. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will love. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt love. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will love. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will love. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will love. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have loved. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have loved. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have loved. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will have loved. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will have loved. |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me love.
2. Love thou *or* do thou love.
3. Let him love.

PLURAL.

1. Let us love.
2. Love ye *or* you, *or* do ye love.
3. Let them love.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can love.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst love.
3. He may *or* can love.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can love.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can love.
3. They may *or* can love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should love.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst love.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should love.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would, *or* should love.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should love.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should love.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have loved. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have loved. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. If I love. | 1. If we love. |
| 2. If thou love. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you love. |
| 3. If he love. | 3. If they love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I loved.
2. If thou loved.
3. If he loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we loved.
2. If ye *or* you loved.
3. If they loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have loved.
2. If thou have loved.
3. If he have loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we have loved.
2. If ye *or* you have loved.
3. If they have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I had loved.
2. If thou had loved
3. If he had loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we had loved.
2. If ye *or* you had loved.
3. If they had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I shall *or* will love.
2. If thou shall *or* will love.
3. If he shall *or* will love.

PLURAL.

1. If we shall *or* will love.
2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will love.
3. If they shall *or* will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If I shall <i>or</i> will have loved. | 1. If we shall <i>or</i> will have loved. |
| 2. If thou shall <i>or</i> will have loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have loved. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will have loved. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will have loved. |

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT. To love. PERFECT. To have loved.

Participles.

PRESENT. Loving. PERFECT. Loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having Loved.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb; as, from the verb "To love," is formed the passive, "I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

A regular passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary

to be, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I am loved.
2. Thou art loved.
3. He is loved.

PLURAL.

1. We are loved.
2. Ye *or* you are loved.
3. They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I was loved.
2. Thou wast loved.
3. He was loved.

PLURAL.

1. We were loved.
2. Ye *or* you were loved.
3. They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have been loved.
2. Thou hast been loved.
3. He hath *or* has been loved.

PLURAL.

1. We have been loved.
2. Ye *or* you have been loved.
3. They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I had been loved.
2. Thou hadst been loved.
3. He had been loved.

PLURAL.

1. We had been loved.
2. Ye *or* you had been loved.
3. They had been loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will be loved.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt be loved.
3. He shall *or* will be loved.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will be loved.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will be loved.
3. They shall *or* will be loved.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will have been loved.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have been loved.
3. He shall *or* will have been loved.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will have been loved.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have been loved.
3. They shall *or* will have been loved.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me be loved.
2. Be thou loved, *or* do
thou be loved.
3. Let him be loved.

PLURAL.

1. Let us be loved.
2. Be ye *or* you loved,
or do ye be loved.
3. Let them be loved.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can be
loved.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst
be loved.
3. He may *or* can be
loved.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can be
loved.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can
be loved.
3. They may *or* can be
loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could,
would, *or* should
be loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, *or* shouldst
be loved.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could,
would, *or* should
be loved.
2. Ye *or* you might,
could, would, *or*
should be loved.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>3. He might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should,
be loved.</p> | <p>3. They might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should be
loved.</p> |
|---|--|

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. I may <i>or</i> can have
been loved.</p> | <p>1. We may <i>or</i> can have
been loved.</p> |
| <p>2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst
have been loved.</p> | <p>2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can
have been loved.</p> |
| <p>3. He may <i>or</i> can have
been loved.</p> | <p>3. They may <i>or</i> can
have been loved.</p> |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. I might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been loved.</p> | <p>1. We might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been loved.</p> |
| <p>2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst,
have been loved.</p> | <p>2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been loved.</p> |
| <p>3. He might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been loved.</p> | <p>3. They might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been loved.</p> |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I be loved.
2. If thou be loved.
3. If he be loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we be loved.
2. If ye *or* you be loved.
3. If they be loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I were loved.
2. If thou wert loved.
3. If he were loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we were loved.
2. If ye *or* you were loved.
3. If they were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have been loved.
2. If thou have been loved.
3. If he have been loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we have been loved.
2. If ye *or* you have been loved.
3. If they have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. If I had been loved. | 1. If we had been loved. |
| 2. If thou had been loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you had been loved. |
| 3. If he had been loved. | 3. If they had been loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If I shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 1. If we shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 2. If thou shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. If I shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. | 1. If we shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. |
| 2. If thou shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. |

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

To be loved.

PERFECT.

To have been loved.

Participles.

PRESENT.

Being loved.

PERFECT OR PASSIVE.

Loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Having been loved.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *ed* to the verb; as,

PRESENT.

IMPERFECT.

PERFECT PART.

I begin,

I began,

begun.

I know,

I knew,

known.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses: as, *am, was, been; can, could; must, &c.*

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, “ He reads *well* ; “ A *truly* good man ;” “ He writes *very correctly* .”

Some adverbs are compared, viz. “ Soon, sooner, soonest ; often, oftener, oftenest.” And those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*, as, “ Wisely, more wisely, most wisely.”

PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them. They are, for the most part, set before nouns and pronouns: as, “ He went *from* London *to* York ; “ She is *above* disguise ;” “ They are supported *by* industry.”

Prepositions are separable or inseparable.

The separable prepositions are those which may be used separately from other words: as, “above, about, over, under, at, after, with,” &c.

Some of these are sometimes conjoined with other words: as, “Overtake, undertake, afterward.”

The inseparable prepositions are used only in the composition of words: such as, *before, mis, &c.*; “Betimes, foretel, misconduct.”

The following is a list of the principal prepositions:

of	for	into	within	down
to	by	at	without	on <i>or</i> upon
from	in	with	up	off
over	below	before	beyond	against
through	beneath	after	about	among
above	under	behind	near	between

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect or join together sentences; so as, out of two, to make one sentence. It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the COPULATIVE and DISJUNCTIVE.

The Conjunction Copulative serves to connect or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause, &c.: as, “He *and* his brother reside in London;” “I will go, *if* he will accompany me;” “You are happy, *because* you are good.”

The Conjunction Disjunctive serves, not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees: as, “*Though* he was frequently reprov'd, *yet* he did not reform;” “They came with her, *but* went away without her.”

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions:

although	for	so
and	if	that
as	lest	than
because	neither	though
both	notwithstanding	unless
but	nor	yet
either	or	

INTERJECTION.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, “ Oh! I have alienated my friend; Alas! I fear, for life; “ O virtue! how amiable art thou!”

S Y N T A X.

THE third part of grammar is Syntax, which shows the agreement and right disposition of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, expressed in proper form, and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb; as, “ Life is short.”

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences, joined together by

one or more connective words; as, "Life is short, and art is long."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, in order to make a part of a sentence; and sometimes making a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the agent, the attribute, and the object.

The agent is the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed or denied of it; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the agent, and usually goes before the verb or attribute; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb: as, "A wise man governs his passions." Here, a *wise man* is the agent; *governs* the attribute, or thing affirmed; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with it's nominative case, in number and person : as, " I learn ; " " Thou art improved ; " " The birds sing."

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c. in the singular number, joined together by one or more copulative conjunctions, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number : as, " Socrates and Plato *were* wise ; *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece ; " " The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily *admonish* us of a superior and superintending Power."

RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive hath an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copula-

tive; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as, “ Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake;” “ John, or James, or Joseph, *intends* to accompany me;” “ There *is*, in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding.”

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number: yet not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea: as, “ The meeting *was* large;” “ The parliament *is* dissolved;” “ The nation *is* powerful;” “ My people *do* not confider: *they* have not known me;” The assembly of the wicked *have* enclosed me;” The council *were* divided in *their* sentiments.”

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they

stand, in gender, number and person ; as,
 “ This is the friend *whom* I love ;” “ That
 is the vice *which* I hate.” “ The king and
 the queen had put on *their* robes ;” “ The
 moon appears, and *she* shines, but the light
 is not *her* own.”

The relative is of the same person with
 the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it
 accordingly : as, “ Thou *who* lovest wis-
 dom ;” “ I, *who* speak from experience.”

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the
 verb, when no other nominative comes be-
 tween it and the verb : as, “ The master
who taught us ;” “ The trees *which* are
 planted.” But when another nominative
 comes between it and the verb, the relative
 is governed by some word in its own mem-
 ber of the sentence : as, “ He *who* preserves
 me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am,
 and *whom* I serve, is eternal.”

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two no-
 minatives of different persons, the relative

and verb may agree in person with either : as, “ *I am the man who command you;*” or, “ *I am the man who commands you.*” But the latter nominative is usually preferred.

RULE VIII.

The pronominal adjectives *this* and *that*, &c. and the numbers *one*, *two*, &c. must agree in number with their substantives : as, “ *This book, these books; that fort, those forts; one girl, ten girls; another road, other roads.*”

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively : as, “ *A Christian, an Infidel, a score, a thousand.*”

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number : as, *the garden, the houses, the stars.*”

The articles are often properly omitted : when used, they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature : as “ *Gold is corrupting; The sea is green; A lion is bold.*”

RULE X.

One substantive governs another signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case: as, “My father’s house;” “Man’s happiness;” “Virtue’s reward.”

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case: as, “Truth ennobles *her*,” “She comforts *me*,” “They support *us*,” “Virtue rewards *them* that follow *her*.”

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood: as, “-Cease *to do* evil; learn *to do* well:” “We should be prepared *to render* an account of our actions.”

The preposition *to*, though generally used before the latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted: “I heard him say it;” instead of, “*to* say it.”

RULE XIII.

In the use of verbs and words that, in point of time, relate to each other, the order of time must be observed. Instead of saying,

“The Lord *hath given*, and the Lord hath taken away;” we should say, “The Lord *gave*,” &c. Instead of “I *remember* him these many years;” it should be, “I *have remembered* him,” &c.

RULE XIV.

Participles govern words in the same manner as the verbs do from which they are derived: as, “I am weary with *bearing him*,” “She is *instructing us*,” “He was *admonishing them*.”

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of case, tense, &c. require an appropriate situation in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb: as, “He made a *very sensible* discourse, he *spoke unaffectedly* and *forcibly*, and *was attentively heard* by the whole audience.”

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in English, destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative: as, “*Nor* did they *not* perceive him;” that is, “they did perceive him.” “*Never* shall I *not* confess;” that is, “I shall never avoid confessing;” or, “I shall always confess.” But it is better to express an affirmation by a regular affirmative, than by two negatives.

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case: as, “I have heard a good character *of her*.” “*From him* that is needy, turn not away;” “A word to the wise is sufficient *for them*;” “Strength of mind is *with them* that are pure in heart.”

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pro-

nouns: as, “Candour is *to be approved and practised* ;” “If thou sincerely *desire, and earnestly pursue* virtue, she *will assuredly be found* by thee, and *prove* a rich reward ;” “The master taught *her and me* to write ;” “*He and she* were schoolfellows.”

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It is a general rule, that when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used : as, “*If I were* to write, he would not regard it ;” “He will not be pardoned, *unless he repent*.”

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature require the indicative mood. “*As virtue advances so vice recedes* ;” “He is healthy *because he is temperate*.”

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not

governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, (for conjunctions have no government of cases) but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the preposition, expressed or understood: as, “Thou art wiser than I;” that is, “than I am.” “They loved him more than me;” i.e. “more than they loved me.” “The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than him;” that is, “than by him.”

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis or omission of some words is frequently admitted; but when this would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, the ellipsis must be supplied. Instead of saying, “He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man;” we make use of the ellipsis, and say, “he was a learned, wise, and good man.” In the phrase, “Any two men used to think with freedom,” the words “*who*

are" should have been supplied. "A beautiful field and trees," is not proper language. It should be "Beautiful fields and trees," or, "A beautiful field and fine trees."

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and dependent construction, throughout, be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio." *More* requires *than* after it, which is nowhere found in the sentence. It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."

PROSODY.

PROSODY consists of two parts; the first teaches the true pronounciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, and CADENCE; and the other, the laws of VERSIFICATION.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them: as, in the word *presúme*, the stress of the voice must be on the second syllable, *súme*, which takes the accent.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel; which occasions the

vowel to be slowly joined, in pronunciation, to the following letter: as, “Fāll, bāle, mōōd, hōūse, fēature.”

A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter: as, “ar’t, bon’net, hun’ger.”

A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it: thus, “Māte” and “Nōte” should be pronounced as slowly again as “Măt” and “Nőt.”

EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word on which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how it affects the rest of the sentence. Sometimes the emphatic word must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a stronger accent.

CADENCE.

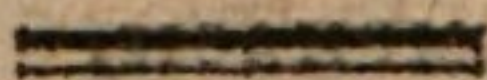
Cadence is directly opposite to emphasis; for as emphasis is the raising, cadence is the

falling of the voice, and generally takes place at the end of a sentence, unless it close with an emphatical word.

VERSIFICATION.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.



PUNCTUATION

IS the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma; the Colon, double that of the semicolon; and the Period, double that of the colon.

COMMA.

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them: as, “ I remember, with gratitude, his love and services.” “ Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected.”

SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon: as, “ Straws swim on the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom.”

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences: as, “ Do not flatter yourselves

with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world."

PERIOD.

When a sentence is so complete and independent, as not to be connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period: as, "Fear God. Honour the King. Have charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark the pauses in discourse, there are others that denote a different modulation of voice, in correspondence to the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ?

The Exclamation point, !

The Parenthesis, ()

as, "Are you sincere?"

"How excellent is a grateful heart!"

"Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,)

"Virtue alone is happiness below."

The following characters are also frequently used in composition.

An Apostrophe, marked thus ' : as, " tho', judg'd."

A Caret, marked thus $\wedge$: as, " I ^{am} _{$\wedge$} diligent."

A Hyphen, which is thus marked - : as, " Lap-dog, to-morrow."

The Acute Accent, marked thus ´ : as, " Fan´cy." The Grave Accent, thus ` : as, " Fàvour."

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, is this ¯ : as, " Rōsy:" and a short one, this ˘ : as " Fōlly." This last mark is called a Breve.

A Diæresis, thus marked ¨, shews that two vowels form separate syllables: as, " Creätor."

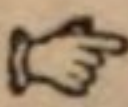
A Section is thus marked §.

A Paragraph, thus ¶.

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end, of a phrase or passage : as,

" The proper study of mankind is man."

Crotchets or Brackets serve to inclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus [].

An Index or Hand  points out a remarkable passage.

A Brace  unites three poetical lines; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

An Afterisk or little star * directs the reader to some note in the margin.

An Ellipsis is thus marked —: as, “K—g,” for King.

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and Parallels thus ||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures are used as references to the margin.

APPENDIX.

EXEMPLIFICATION
OF
THE PARTS OF SPEECH,
AND
EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

APPENDIX

EXPLANATION

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

EXERCISES IN ANALYSIS

EXEMPLIFICATION OF
THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

PARSING TABLE.

WHAT part of speech?

1. *An article.* What kind? Why?
2. *A substantive.* Common or proper?
What Gender? Number? Case? Why?
3. *A pronoun.* What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?
4. *An adjective.* What degree of comparison? To what does it belong? Why an adjective?
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tense? Number? Person? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or passive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A preposition.* Why a preposition?
8. *A conjunction.* Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?

CHAP. I.

Article and Substantive.

A bush	A variety
A tree	George
A flower	The Rhine
An apple	A prince
An orange	A rivulet
An almond	The Humber
A hood	Gregory
A house	The pope
A hunter	An abbess
An hour	An owl
An honour	A building
An hostler	The Weavers' Com-
The garden	pany
The fields	Europe
The rainbow	The sciences
The clouds	Yorkshire
The scholars' duty	The planets
The horizon	The sun
Virtue	A volume
The vices	Parchment
Temperance	The pens

A disposition	The stars
Benevolence	A comet
An oversight	A miracle
A design	A prophecy
The governess	Depravity
An ornament	The constitution
The girls' school	The laws
A grammar	Beauty
Mathematicks	A consumption
The elements	An elevation
An earthquake	The conqueror
The King's prerogative	An Alexander
Africa	Wisdom
The continent	America
Roundness	The Cæsars
A declivity	The Thames
Blackness	A river
An inclination	The shadows
The undertaking	A vacancy
Penelope	The hollow
Constancy	An idea
An entertainment	A whim
A fever	Nothing

C H A P. II.

Article, Adjective, and Substantive.

A good heart	Unwholesome dews
A wise head	A severe winter
A strong body	A useless drone
An obedient son	The industrious bees
A diligent scholar	Harmless doves
A happy parent	The careless ostrich
Shady trees	The dutiful stork
A fragrant flower	The spacious firma-
The verdant fields	ment
A peaceful mind	Cooling breezes
Composed thoughts	An amiable woman
A serene aspect	A dignified character
An affable deport-	A pleasing address
ment	An open countenance
The whistling winds	The candid reasoner
A boisterous sea	Fair proposals
The howling tem-	A mutual agreement
pest	A plain narrative
A gloomy cavern	An historical fiction
Rapid streams	Relentless war

An obdurate heart	An affectionate pa-
Tempestuous passions	rent
An unhappy temper	A free government
A sensual mind	The diligent farmer
The babbling brook	A fruitful field
A limpid stream	The crowning harvest
The devious walk	A virtuous conflict
A winding canal	A final reward
The serpentine river	Peaceful abodes
A melancholy fact	The noblest prospect
An interesting history	A profligate life
A happier life	A miserable end
The woodbine's fra-	Gloomy regions
grance	An incomprehensible
A cheering prospect	subject
A harmonious sound	A controverted point
Delicious fruit	The cool sequestered
The sweetest incense	vale
An odorous garden	A garden enclosed
The sensitive plant	The ivy-mantled
A convenient mansion	tower
Warm clothing	Virtue's fair form
A temperate climate	A mahogany table
Wholesome aliment	Sweet-scented myrtle

A resolution wise, no- ble, disinterested	Tender-looking cha- rity
Consolation's lenient hand	My brother's wife's mother
A better world	A book of my friend's
A cheerful, good, old man	An animating, well- founded hope
A silver tea-urn	

C H A P. III.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am sincere.	They have deceived me.
Thou art industrious.	Your expectation has failed.
He is disinterested.	The accident had happened.
We honour them.	He had resigned him- self.
You encourage us.	Their fears will de- tect them.
They commend her.	You shall submit.
Thou dost improve.	They will obey us.
He assisted me.	
We completed our journey.	
Our hopes did flatter us.	

Good humour shall	Thou mightst have
prevail.	improved.
He will have deter-	We should have con-
mined.	sidered.
We shall have agreed.	To see the fun is
Let me depart.	pleasant.
Do thou instruct him.	To live well is ho-
Prepare thy lesson.	nourable.
Let him consider.	To have conquered
Let us improve our-	himself was his
selves.	highest praise.
Know yourselves.	Promoting others' wel-
Let them advance.	fare, they advanced
They may offend.	their own interest.
I can forgive.	He lives respected.
He might surpass them.	Having resigned his
We could overtake	office, he retired.
him.	They are discouraged.
I would be happy.	He was condemned.
Ye should repent.	We have been re-
He may have deceiv-	warded.
ed me.	She had been admired.
They may have for-	Virtue will be re-
gotten.	warded.

The person will have
been executed, when
the pardon arrives.

Let him be animated.

Be you entreated.

Let them be prepared.

It can be enlarged.

You may be disco-
vered.

He might be convin-
ced.

It would be carested.

I may have been de-
ceived.

They might have been
honoured.

To be trusted, we
must be virtuous.

To have been admir-
ed, availed him little.

Ridiculed, despised,
persecuted, he main-
tained his principles.

Being reviled, we
bless.

Having been desert-
ed, he became dis-
couraged.

The fight being new,
he startled.

This uncouth figure
startled him.

I have searched, I
have found it.

They searched those
rooms; he was gone.

The book is his; it
was mine.

These are yours, those
are ours.

Our hearts are de-
ceitful.

Your conduct met
their approbation.

None met who could
avoid it.

Thy esteem is my
honour.

Her work does her
credit.

Each must answer the Whose books are
question. these?

Every heart knows its Whom have we serv-
own sorrows. ed?

Which was his choice? Some are negligent,
It was neither. others industrious.

Hers is finished, thine One may deceive
is to do. one's self.

This is what I feared. All have a talent to
That is the thing improve.

which I desired. Can any dispute it?

Who can preserve Such is our condi-
himself? tion.

C H A P. IV.

*Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and
Interjection.*

I have seen him once, Only to-day is pro-
perhaps twice. perly ours.

Thirdly, and lastly, I The task is already
shall conclude. performed.

This plant is found We could not serve
here, and elsewhere.

him then, but will
hereafter.

We often resolve, but
seldom perform.

He is much more pro-
mising now than
formerly.

We are wisely and
happily directed.

He has certainly been
diligent, and he will
probably succeed.

How sweetly the birds
sing!

Why art thou so heed-
less!

He is little attentive;
nay, absolutely stu-
pid.

When will they ar-
rive?

Where shall we stop?
Mentally and bodily,
we are curiously and
wonderfully formed.

They travelled thro'
France, in haste,
towards Italy.

From virtue to vice,
the progress is gra-
dual.

By diligence and fru-
gality, we arrive
at competency.

We are often below
our wishes, and a-
bove our desert.

Some things make
for him, others
against him.

By this imprudence,
he was plunged in-
to new difficulties.

Without the aid of
charity, he supported
himself with credit.

Of his talents much
might be said; con-
cerning his inte-
grity, nothing.

On all occasions, she
behaved with propriety.

We in vain look for a
path between virtue
and vice.

He lives within his
income.

The house was sold at
a great price, and
above its value.

She came down stairs
slowly, but went
briskly up again.

His father and mother
and uncle, reside
at Rome.

We must be temperate,
if we would
be healthy.

He is as old as his
class-mate, but not
so learned.

Charles is esteemed,

because he is both
discreet and benevolent.

We will stay till he
arrives.

He retires to rest
soon, that he may
rise early.

We ought to be thankful,
for we have received
much.

Though he is often
advised, yet he does
not reform.

Reproof either softens
or hardens its
object.

Neither prosperity
nor adversity has
improved him.

He can acquire no virtue,
unless he make
some sacrifices.

Let him that standeth
take heed lest he fall.

If thou wert his superior,
thou shouldst not have boasted.

He will be detected,
though he deny the fact.

If he has promised,
he should act accordingly.

She will transgress,
unless she be admonished.

If he were encouraged,
he would amend.

Tho' he condemn me,
I will respect him.

Their talents are more
brilliant than useful.

Notwithstanding his
poverty, he is a wise
and worthy person.

If our desires are moderate,
our wants will be few.

Hope often amuses, but
seldom satisfies us.

Though he is lively,
yet he is not volatile.

O, peace! how desirable art thou!

I have been often occupied,
alas! with trifles.

Strange! that we
should be so infatuated.

O! the humiliations
to which vice reduces us.

Hark! how sweetly
the woodlark sings!

Ah! the delusions of
hope.

Hail, simplicity! source
of genuine joy.

Behold! how pleasant
it is for brethren to
dwell together in
unity.

Welcome again! my
long lost friend.

The following are a few instances of the same word's constituting several of the parts of speech.

Calm was the day, and
the scene delightful.
We may expect a calm
after a storm.

To prevent passion, is
easier than to calm it.
Better is a little with
content, than a great
deal with anxiety.

The gay and dissolute
think little of the
miseries, which are
stealing softly after
them.

A little attention will
rectify some errors.

He laboured to still
the tumult.

Still waters are com-
monly deepest.

Though he is out of
danger, he is still
afraid.

Damp air is un-
wholesome.

Guilt often casts a
damp over our
sprightliest hours.
A soft body damps
the sound much
more than a hard
one.

Though she is rich
and fair, yet she
is not amiable.

They are yet young,
and must suspend
their judgment yet
a while.

Many persons are better than we suppose them to be.

The few and the many have their prepossessions.

Few days pass without some clouds.

Much money is corrupting.

Think much, and speak little.

He has seen much of the world, and been much caressed.

His years are more than hers; but he has not more knowledge.

The more we are blessed, the more grateful we should be.

The desire of getting more, is rarely satisfied.

He has equal knowledge, but inferior judgment.

She is his inferior in sense, but his equal in prudence.

We must make a like space between the lines.

Every being loves its like.

Behave yourselves like men.

We are too apt to like pernicious company.

He may go or stay as he likes.

They strive to learn.

He goes to and fro.

To his wisdom we owe our privilege.

The proportion is ten to one.

He has served them

with his utmost ability. It is for our health to be temperate.

When we do our utmost, no more is required. O! for better times. Both of them deserve praise.

I will submit, for I know it brings peace. He is esteemed, both on his own account, and on that of his parents. I have a regard for him.

CHAP. V.

All the Parts of Speech indiscriminately arranged.

DISSIMULATION in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future shame.

If we possess not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to arise. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire,

not reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Abfurdly we fpend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a higher exiftence.

How little do they know of the true happinefs of life, who are ftrangers to that intercourfe of good offices and kind affections, which, by a pleafing charm, attaches men to one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from heart to heart.

If we view ourfelves, with all our imperfections and failings, in a juft light, we fhall rather be furprifed at our enjoying fo many good things, than difcontented, becaufe there are any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himfelf, and promotes the happinefs of all around him. It is the clear and calm funfhine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of intereft, and profpects of return, mingle with the feelings of affection, fenfibility acts an imperfect part, and entitles us to fmall fhare of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, rise too high; and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

To live long, ought not to be our favourite wish, so much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we might only live to witness a greater number of melancholy scenes, and to expose ourselves to a wider compass of human woe.

How many pass away some of the most valuable years of their lives, tost in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure, so much as mere giddiness and folly.

Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honour of man consists not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience shows, that these may be possessed by the worthless, as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. The flower is easily blasted. It is

short-lived at the best ; and trifling, at any rate, in comparison with the higher, and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the fullen and dark shade of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honour, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream, which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and poisonous plants ; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

Disappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds. The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life

strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpressible; and can only be justly conceived by those who possess her. The consciousness of Divine approbation and support, and the steady hope of future happiness, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which every where attend them; we should cease to be enamoured with such brittle and transient joys; and should wisely fix our hearts on those virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

Order is Heav'n's first law ; and this confess,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise ; but who infers from hence,
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.

Needful austerities our wills restrain ;
As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense.
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence ;
But health consists with temperance alone ;
And peace, Oh, Virtue ! peace is all thy own.

On earth nought precious is obtain'd
But what is painful too ;
By travel, and to travel born,
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fasten'd to this world
By strong and endless ties ;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are dress'd,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's wo,
 To hide the fault I see ;
 That mercy I to others show,
 That mercy show to me.
 This day be bread, and peace, my lot ;
 All else beneath the sun :
 Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not ;
 And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
 As, to be hated, needs but to be seen :
 Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
 We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,
 Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed :
 Who does the best his circumstance allows,
 Does well, acts nobly ; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
 But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be resign'd when ills betide,
 Patient when favours are deni'd,
 And pleas'd with favours giv'n :
 Most surely, this is Wisdom's part ;
 This is that incense of the heart,
 Whose fragrance smells to Heav'n.

All fame is foreign, but of true desert ;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart :
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas ;
And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray ;
Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
Is virtue's prize.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to thy door ;
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span ;
Oh ! give relief, and Heav'n will bless thy store.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor :
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When, young, life's journey I began,
The glitt'ring prospect charm'd my eyes,
I saw, along th' extended plain,
Joy after joy successive rise.

But soon I found 'twas all a dream ;
 And learn'd the fond pursuit to shun,
 Where few can reach their purpos'd aim,
 And thousands daily are undone.

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours ;
 And ask them, what report they bore to heav'n.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee ;
 All chance, direction, which thou canst not see ;
 All discord, harmony, not understood ;
 All partial evil, universal good.

Heav'n's choice is safer than our own ;
 Of ages past inquire.

What the most formidable fate ?

“ To have our own desire.”

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
 If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads ;
 Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say ?
 Is he unwise ? or, are ye less than they ?

The spacious firmament on high,
 With all the blue etherial sky,
 And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame,
 Their great original proclaim :
 Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
 Does his Creator's power display,
 And publishes to ev'ry land,
 The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the ev'ning shades prevail,
 The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
 And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
 Repeats the story of her birth :
 Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
 And all the planets in their turn,
 Confirm the tidings as they roll,
 And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though, in solemn silence, all
 Move round the dark terrestrial ball !
 What tho' nor real voice nor sound,
 Amid their radiant orbs be found !
 In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
 And utter forth a glorious voice,
 For ever singing as they shine,
 " The hand that made us is Divine."

C H A P. VI.

Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, to be declined, compared, and conjugated.

WRITE, in the nominative case plural, the following nouns : apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, convenience, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following substantives, in the nominative case plural : cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the genitive case singular : boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church, lass, beauty, sister, bee, branch.

Write the following in the nominative case plural : loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

Write the following in the genitive case plural : brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative, and genitive cases plural : wife, chief, die, staff, city, river, proof, archer, master, crutch, tooth, mouth, baker, distaff.

Write the genitive singular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, who, and other.

Write the objective cases, singular and plural, of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, and who.

Compare the following adjectives : fair, grave, bright, long, short, tall, white, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.

Compare the following adjectives : amiable, moderate, disinterested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the superlative degree: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense: beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tense: fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, perfect tense: drive, prepare, starve, omit, indulge, demonstrate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood: believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, present and perfect tenses: grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommode.

Write the present, perfect, and compound participles, of the following verbs: confess, disturb, please, know, begin, embrace, eat, contaminate.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, present and perfect tenses of the passive voice: honour, abase, amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelope, bereave.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, pluperfect and first future tenses: fly, contrive, know, devise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, forsake.

Write the following verbs in the present and imperfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive moods: know, shake, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beseech.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, imperfect and second future tenses, of the passive voice: slay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods: approve, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and imperative moods, with their participles, all in the passive voice: embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

A PRAXIS ON THE GRAMMAR.

Vice degrades us.

Vice, a common substantive; *degrades*, a verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, “vice,” according to RULE I. which says, (here repeat the rule;) *us*, a personal pronoun, first person plural, in the objective case, and governed by the active verb, “degrades,” agreeably to RULE XI. which says, &c.

He who lives virtuously prepares for all events.

He, a personal pronoun of the third person singular; *who*, a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent, “he;” *lives*, a verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, “who,” according to RULE VI. which says, &c. *virtuously*, an adverb; *prepares*, a

verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "he;" *for*, a preposition; *all*, an adjective pronoun; *events*, a common substantive, of the plural number; *all events*, the object of the preposition "for."

If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.

If, a conjunction; *folly*, a common substantive; *entice*, a verb active, subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, governed by the conjunction "if," according to RULE XIX. which says, &c. *thee*, a personal pronoun, of the second person singular, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "entice;" *reject*, an active verb, imperative mood, second person singular; *its*, a personal pronoun, of the third person singular, and in the genitive case, governed by "allurements," agreeably to RULE X. which says, &c. *allurements*, a common substantive, and the object of the active verb "reject."

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

RULE I.

FIFTY pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.

What avails the best sentiments, if persons do not live suitably to them?

Thou should love thy neighbour, as sincerely as thou loves thyself.

RULE II.

Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance?

RULE III.

Man's happiness or misery are, in a great measure, put into his own hands.

We are not such machines as a clock or watch, which move merely as they are moved.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

RULE IV.

The British Parliament are composed of King, Lords, and Commons.

A great number do not always argue strength.

The council was not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.

RULE V.

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

I do not think that any person should incur censure, for being tender of their reputation.

Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

RULE VI.

If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall be sent to admonish him?

The persons, who conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.

RULE VII.

Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need.

I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little.

RULE VIII.

These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing this two hours.

Those sort of favours did real injury, under the appearance of kindness.

RULE IX.

The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philosophers.

We are placed here under a trial of our virtue.

The profligate man is seldom or never found to be, the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

RULE X.

Thy ancestors virtue is not thine.

Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

A mothers tenderness and a fathers care,
are natures gifts' for mans advantage.

A mans manner's frequently influence his
fortune.

RULE XI.

Who have I reason to love so much as
this friend of my youth?

The man who he raised from obscurity is
dead.

He and they we know, but who art thou?

RULE XII.

It is better live on a little, than outlive a
great deal.

Ye ought not walk too hastily.

I have seen some young persons to con-
duct themselves very discreetly.

RULE XIII.

The next new year's day, I shall be at
school three years.

From the little conversation I had with
him, he appeared to have been a man of
letters.

It would have given me great satisfaction, to relieve him from that distressed situation.

RULE XIV.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools.

Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

From having exposed himself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

RULE XV.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live, though our possessions be small.

RULE XVI.

Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

RULE XVII.

We are all accountable creatures, each for hisself.

Does that boy know who he speaks to?
Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were so angry with.

RULE XVIII.

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him?

If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar.

RULE XIX.

Though he urges me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons.

She disapproved the measure, because it were very improper.

Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did happen.

RULE XX.

The business was much better executed by his brother than he.

They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as him; but he is a much better grammarian than them.

RULE XXI.

These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour.

We must guard against either too great severity, or facility of manners.

Verily, there is a reward for the righteous! There is a God that judgeth in the earth.

By these happy labours, they who sow and reap will rejoice together.

RULE XXII.

He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious, as his companion.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge.

Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.

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